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WEDNESDAY MARCH 20, 1912

The Inquisitive Hunt

The suggestion of the Hon. C. Washington Peter Hunt to pry open the newspapers to see what makes them tick is not original with that portly personage. It has already been advocated by William Jennings Bryan, who has become widely known as the most eminent purveyor of pink and piffle Mr. Hunt's party has yet produced. But the proposition is even older than that. It was first advocated by Samuel Pennypacker, a republican, who by grace of the late Matthew Stanley Quay once served a term as governor of Pennsylvania.

Publicity of all the affairs of the newspapers was advocated by Pennypacker in one of his annual messages to the Pennsylvania legislature. It was directed primarily against the Philadelphia North American, which happened to have opposed the political ambitions of the governor. By inference and innuendo Pennypacker attacked the North American and said the people had the right to know what its stockholders were and all about it. He said, in somewhat better language, just what Hunt's amanuensis tried to say in his message to the first legislature of this state.

Now, it happens that Pennsylvania is a pretty big state. It has a population of about 7,600,000 people—about thirty-five times as many as Arizona. So, when the governor of Pennsylvania made several kinds of an ignorant of himself naturally he attracted considerable attention.

The newspapers of the country immediately began to take notice of Mr. Pennypacker. Particularly, he received the most careful attention of the North American, against which the proposed bill was aimed. The North American prepared and published a bill of its own which it solemnly declared it would present to the legislature if the governor persisted in his determination to present his newspaper bill. The North American bill was entitled "An act to provide for the incarceration of parrot and feeble-minded governors in padded cells."

That was the end of the renowned Pennypacker. A loud guffaw echoed over the entire country and Pennypacker was literally laughed out of public life. To this day his administration is referred to in Pennsylvania as the biggest joke in the history of the state.

If Governor Hunt can't be happy without knowing all about the newspapers of Arizona it is quite likely any publisher will raise the executive mind by throwing open his books to gubernatorial inspection.

But that isn't the meat of the matter. Our inquisitive executive, who wants to know all about everybody's business, says certain newspapers are published with improper motives. He is afraid the "pee-pul" will read something they should not read. It seems his idea that the men and women of this state should be put in a sort of literary kindergarten class that they may be protected against the wiles of the villainous publishers. If the governor is right in his estimate of the intelligence of the people of Arizona—if they haven't sense enough to know whether they want or do not want to read any particular newspaper, a great mistake was made when statehood was conferred upon this commonwealth. If that is their intellectual grade, the sooner somebody goes into court and petitions for the appointment of a guardian for our entire citizenship the better.

Woodrow Wilson says he will have the support of two of the four delegates at large recently chosen in Kansas. Since the Kansas convention was absolutely dominated by the Clark men and since the delegates at large were instructed to vote for Clark as long as there is a chance for his nomination, the basis of the Honorable Woodrow's claims is not strikingly apparent, to say the least.

Our more or less distinguished governor and the attorney-general are at sixes and sevens on the legal status of the tenure of office proposition. Bullard says three years and Hunt says one year. How sad it is when gentlemen who board at the same pie counter do not dwell together in peace and harmony.

The Republican holds a somewhat different view. It knows that its own readers, and it presumes the same thing is true of the readers of other papers, know enough to know what they want to read. This paper, furthermore believes they do not need any advice on that line from our widely read and faultlessly educated governor or from anybody else.

Richard E. Sloan

The state bar association in adopting a resolution urging upon the United States senate the early confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. Richard E. Sloan, alike honored itself and paid a deserved tribute to Arizona's distinguished jurist. It is a greater tribute to Judge Sloan than the resolution was supported by the members of the association, regardless of their party affiliations.

With an interim of ten years, Judge Sloan sat on the supreme bench of Arizona for twenty-two years and no able magistrate ever served the people of the territory. There was none whose opinions were received less questioning.

For years it had been assumed that on the admission of the territory to statehood, Judge Sloan would become federal judge for this district and his fitness for that high place was recognized by lawyer and layman alike. It was inevitable that a judge in the course of so long service should make enemies and Judge Sloan could not avoid the inevitable. But whatever the personal opposition to his appointment there might have been, it could not have taken a concrete form but for the political opposition which later developed.

That opposition is so ridiculous that, in the judgment of The Republican, the senate which is used to discussing serious matters only, will quickly dismiss it. It is based, not on the record that Judge Sloan has made, but upon the record that it is feared he may make. It is more remotely based upon his courageous action in warning the people of Arizona that the constitution they were about to adopt would put statehood in peril and for many months, we must all admit, the peril was great and imminent.

Senator Dixon's "challenge" to President Taft to consent to presidential preference primaries in the various states is about the cheapest bit of electioneering that has been propagated recently. Senator Dixon, of course, knows that whatever President Taft might do in this matter it would have no effect one way or the other. Methods of selecting delegates are provided for by the national committees under regularly constituted statutes and it is not of record that even the president of the United States has the authority to annul these, or any other, statutes. Senator Dixon will have to show more intelligence than he has yet shown if he gets anywhere with his management of the progressive campaign.

Ormsby McHarg, former assistant secretary of the interior department, was compelled to resign his job because he rather broadly intimated that, since Col. Roosevelt had retired from the presidency, it was up to him to attend to his own business and quit meddling with the affairs of the Taft administration. Now, McHarg has been employed by the manager of the progressive "movement" to line up southern delegates for the colonel. That McHarg has been employed in this capacity is not material, but it would be interesting to know the source of the forgiveness that made his employment possible.

The management of the progressive campaign complains that President Taft did nothing to help pass the Massachusetts primary law. But when did it become the duty of the president to interfere in state legislation?

Don't forget that the man who runs away with his brother's wife, shoots an unforgiving neighbor, or blows up a building with dynamite is not a criminal. He has simply made a "mistake." You have no right to demand that he be punished. Put him on the "honor roll" and give him a chance—to do the same thing over again.

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Finances and Markets

[Associated Press Dispatch]

NEW YORK, March 19.—Prices of stocks tended higher today although the almost uninterrupted advance of the past fortnight found a reflection in reduced demand, both from speculative and investment sources. Long uncertainty over industrial conditions abroad and at home are beginning to attract attention. Partial confirmation of another advance in the price of copper metals conducted to increased strength of all copper stocks. Amalgamated making a new high record for the movement. By far the greater part of the day's transactions were conducted in the early part of the trading. Final dealings were in moderate volume, though changes generally were unimportant, all standard issues, except Steel, registering small gains. American influence in European banking affairs was shown in the sale of three million bonds to the Bavarian government for two months' time. Gold to the amount of \$900,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America, making a total for the movement so far of \$1,620,000. Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, were \$2,450,000. Panama coupon threes advanced an eighth on call.

STOCKS.

Amalgamated, 74½; Smelting, 76½; Atchison, 106½; St. Paul, 108½; New York Central, 112½; Pennsylvania, 123½; Reading, 156½; Steel, 66½; do. pd., 112½.

METALS.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Standard copper was firm; spot and futures, \$14.22½ to \$14.50. Arrivals, 140 tons; exports, 118 tons, 14.01½ tons. Lead firmer at \$4.00 to \$4.10. (The following report of the Boston copper market is furnished exclusively for The Republican by Logan & Bryan, Los Angeles.)

BOSTON COPPER MARKET.

Stock	Bid	Asked
Adventure	74	75
Arizona Commercial	43	42
Albion	41½	42
Caldwell and Arizona	61½	61½
Caldwell and Hecla	450	455
Copper Range	56½	56½
Daly West	6	6
Ray Cons.	17	17½
Giron	43	42
Green Canyon	89	84
Hancock	21½	21½
Lake Roubidoux	27½	28
Lake Copper	35	36½
Miami	25	24½
Mohawk	58	58½
Mass Copper	74	8
North Butte	28½	28½
Nevada Cons.	19½	19½
Oceola	112	112½
Old Dominion	62	65
Quincy	78½	79
Shannon	124	125
Superior Copper	27½	28½
Tamarack	28	29
Trial Cons.	164	165
Victoria	4	4
Winona	61½	62
Wolverine	108½	109
North Lake	64	65
South Lake	64	65
China	26	26½

SCISSORED WIT

Sorry He Asked.

Mate—When he fired the pistol at you, what did you do, captain?
Captain—I moved to one side and the bullet sped harmlessly by and buried itself in the thick part of the mate's head.—Punch.

Why?

"I want to tell you a story that I heard the other day. Maybe it's old to you, but—"
"Why do you say 'maybe'?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

She Would See to That.

Mother—I really think you'd be happier if you married a man who had less money.
Daughter—Don't worry, mother; he will have less in a very short time.—New York Times.

And That One Hers.

Mr. Suppleigh (with magazine)—Here's a writer who says we have two brains. I wonder if it is so?
Miss Keen—Well, between you and me, Mr. Suppleigh, I think we have only one.—Boston Transcript.

Not Future, But Past.

Fortune Teller—You wish to know something about your future husband?
Customer—No, I don't. I want to know about the past of my present husband.—Boston Transcript.

Do You Need Money?

To successfully complete something you have started? We can help you. That's our business. Come in and talk it over.

The Phoenix National Bank

United States Depository

CUBAN AFFAIRS ARE MORE COMPLICATED THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF THE ISLAND

[Associated Press Dispatch]

HAVANA, March 17.—Not since the re-establishment of the republic by Governor-General Magoon on January 28, 1909, has the political situation in Cuba been more complicated, more difficult of analysis and apparently more alive with dangerous symptoms than at the present moment. There is no question that throughout the island there reigns a spirit of deepest unrest arising from lack of confidence in the government, and the consequent depression of business, aggravated by endless political dissension. This has been all the more noticeable since the veteran agitation culminated, for the time at least, on the receipt of Secretary Knox's note.

That the Cubans very generally recognize the gravity of the present state of affairs is shown by the amount of editorial space which newspapers of all political complexions continue to devote to adjustments to all patriotic Cubans to get together to forget all their personal and political differences and to work loyally in unison to remove any possible cause of complaint from Washington, as the only way to avoid the horrors of another intervention. So far there has been no audible response to these appeals and the struggle for political power among the various factions becomes more embittered every day.

Despite the widespread dissatisfaction with the administration of President Gomez and his reiterated protestations that under no circumstances will he ever consider a re-nomination, an impression appears to be growing that at the next moment the general will find himself unable to select among the crowd of candidates a successor to whom he can conscientiously entrust the destinies of the republic. Many declare their conviction that Gomez is the one Strong Man in the country and predict confidently that if he fails to succeed himself, the country, uncontrolled by his firm grasp, will soon be thrown into anarchy. Others profess confidence that the acceptance of a re-nomination by President Gomez will be the signal for an uprising that will either sweep the country or precipitate an immediate intervention by the United States.

It is well known that Gomez has done his utmost to induce General Mario Menocal, the great Conservative leader who, by reason of his high personal character and his reputation as the greatest surviving leader of the Revolution may be said to rank foremost among living Cubans, to accept the nomination as a Conservative with the backing of the Mignolista wing of the Liberal party. In spite of the entreaties of members of his family who are naturally anxious that he should enjoy the distinction of ruling over the country for whose freedom he fought, and the influence of some of his closest personal friends, General Menocal is strongly disinclined to accept a nomination even were his election to be practically assured. Patriot as he is, it is said by some who know him best that, under existing conditions, he doubts the possibility that he can serve his country in the capacity of president.

Gomez is said to have even offered his support to that uncompromising Conservative, General Ferrer de Andradé, who has not been able to see his way to an acceptance. Recently the president has declared himself warmly in favor of the candidacy of General Ernesto Asbert, the Liberal governor of Havana, who is making a strong campaign in his own province and has a considerable following in Pinar del Rio. This action has met the strong disapproval of many of Gomez's supporters, notably that of Colonel Orestes Ferrer, the speaker of the house of representatives, whose resignation as speaker is believed to have been due to this, and Representative Mendita, who also resigned. Among other important supporters of the president who are said to intend signifying their disapproval of his course by retirement is General Machado, secretary of the department of the interior and probably the strongest member of the cabinet.

Predictions that the veteran movement would gain increased force and intensity by reason of the adverse decision of the supreme court, which declared the unconstitutionality of the law of December 13, suspending the operation of the civil service law and thereby giving many so-called "Guerrillas and Traitors" to make room for veterans of approved patriotism, have not been fulfilled so far. While some of the more radical veterans continue to talk loudly of lynching all judges who fail to carry out their behests, the veterans, as a body, contented themselves with protesting against the

decision and denouncing the administration for acting in bad faith in not making a clean sweep of all the departments of government when the made, instead of complicating matters by annulling the civil service law, which was not asked for by the veterans.

General Nunez, the president of the Veterans' association, declares that the campaign will be kept up and that if the veterans cannot enforce the dismissal of all the traitors and guerrillas they will devote themselves to the "normalization" of the government and the "Cubanization" of the country. This latter feature calls for the distribution of all public lands among Cubans, so that the present rapid passing of land into the hands of foreigners may be checked, and the imposition of increased taxation on foreign corporations.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

As reported by the Arizona Abstract & Title Co., 124 West Washington Street.

Thomas E. Bonner to John Bonner, deed to SE¼ NE¼ and NE¼ SE¼ Section 27, 1 N. 2 W.

William T. Seymour and wife to W. H. Foreman, deed to 43 acres SE¼ Section 28, 2 N. 3 E.

Jerrold P. Walton and wife to E. A. Spaulding, deed to undivided ½ interest NE¼ NE¼ Section 29, 2 N. 2 E., except W. 15 feet.

Ames A. Harris and husband to W. C. Daniel and wife, deed to lot 13, block 48, Capital Addition.

W. H. Taylor and wife to Flower Pot Cattle Co., deed to SW¼ NE¼ Section 28, 1 S. 5 W.

Walter B. Lewis to Fannie B. Lewis, deed to NE¼ SE¼ Section 16, 2 S. 3 E.

Charles I. Christy to Edward Hackett, deed to lots 5 and 6, block 1, Christy Acres.

A Utilitarian.
"I wish I could find out who wrote this anonymous letter," said Senator Sorghum, as he pored in the work of going through his correspondence. "Has it annoyed you?"
"No, but the fellow has some mighty snappy ideas in invective. I'd like to get him to write a few campaign speeches for me."—Washington Star.

Classified.
"What sort of a chap is old Squat?"
"Well, when you hold out two cigars to him, to offer him his choice, he takes both."—Chicago Tribune.

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